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Garrett, member U. S. Indian Commission, Philadelphia, Penn.; Hon. Robert Treat Paine, President American Peace Society, Boston; Bishop Oscar P. Fitzgerald, M. E. Church (South), Nashville, Tenn.; Hon. W. R. Whiting, M. C., Port Huron, Mich.; Rev. W. A. Waterman, Kalamazoo, Mich. (in Europe); Rev. A. A. Miner, D. D., Boston, Mass., Ex-President of Tufts College; Rev. J. F. Loba, Kalamazoo, Mich., under appointment as a missionary to Paris, France; Hon. F. E. White, M. C., Webster, Iowa.

THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE.

The Inter-parliamentary Conference on Peace and Arbitration has been invited to meet at Rome on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at 1 p. m., in the hall of the Capitol. The delegates will be welcomed by the mayor of the city. Arrangements have been made by which foreign delegates receive reduction of fares on Italian railroads and an excursion to Naples and Pompeii at the close of the session. All members of Parliaments or Congresses of all nations are invited to attend this meeting. Who will go and represent the Congress of the United States?

THE RESULT OF THE INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

Mr. William E. Curtis (chief clerk of the Diplomatic Bureau?) writes the *Peacemaker*, that April 18, 1890, the International American Conference in which eighteen nations of the Western Continent were represented, adopted a plan of arbitration, to be submitted for the approbation of their respective governments. This plan has since been accepted by *many* (1) of the American governments and has been officially signed and ratified by *several* (2) of them. Copies of the plan have also been submitted to the several governments of Europe, with a copy of a resolution passed by the Conference recommending it to their most serious consideration. I am not at liberty to inform you as to the details of the situation of this arbitration treaty, as it is still a matter of diplomatic negotiation, but I can say generally that the Secretary of State is very much gratified at the progress the movement has made. The plan of arbitration adopted at the Conference was intended for the settlement of disputes between nations, and cannot refer to controversies between political parties in the same nation, or be applied to revolutionary leaders who may succeed in securing money and men enough to disturb the peace of the nation in which they live. (This is said in reference to the civil war in Chili.)

Again, the trouble between Salvador and Guatemala commenced before the treaty was ratified or signed, and could not be applied there. A successful termination of the movement to make arbitration the only mode for the settlement of difficulties between the American states seems about to be realized. Only Switzerland of the European states has accepted the proposition. It seems

we must wait to know the two important facts: (1) How many American governments have "accepted;" (2) How many have ratified the action of the Conference.

SPAIN'S SAMOAN OUTRAGES.

The following resolutions were adopted substantially as printed below at the annual meeting:

Resolved, That the forcible and bloody attack upon the natives and the expulsion of the American missionaries and the destruction of the mission property and the schools on the Caroline Islands by the Government of Spain, under the pretext of taking possession of an uncivilized and unappropriated country, is an outrage on civilization and Christianity and as such should be discountenanced by the United States and other nations of Christendom.

Resolved, That our country should unite with Great Britain and such other countries as are willing to join them in seeking to procure the neutralization of the Carolines and the Samoan group of islands and other similarly circumstanced, in order that the natives under the direction of their religious teachers may be taught self-government and independence unmolested by foreign powers.

Since then we learn of the visit of Chief Nanpie of Ponape to this country to enlist the sympathy of Christians and secure governmental aid for the natives of the Caroline Islands in their contest with the Spanish soldiers. This recalls the outrages which our missions have suffered since 1887, and the efforts which our Government has been making to secure redress from Spain. Chief Nanpie may be able to furnish the State Department with valuable testimony and thus aid the cause of the missionaries.

Germany and Spain made up a case for arbitration and the arbitrator, Pope Leo, decided in favor of Spain. The United States made no claim to territorial rights. Its interest in the islands was based upon the fact that its missionaries had been residents for many years, had established schools and churches, encouraged all the arts of civilized life, and taught the natives self-government. Spain takes advantage of the arbitrator's decision and in enforcing her claims, kills some of the inhabitants, destroys the schools and churches, banishes the missionaries, rouses armed resistance by the remaining natives and wages exterminating war.

We hold that it is time for other nations to interfere in the interest of humanity. That the United States should become a party to this interference on the ground of the outrages that have been committed by Spain upon our citizens and their proteges, the converted natives. If Great Britain will join her a new case could be made up and the question of the neutrality of the islands fairly mooted as a penalty for Spain's injustice. Eight months have passed since the case of the missionaries was made known at Madrid and still no reply is forthcoming. No com-